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(July 28-Aug. 3, 1952)

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CLASSIFICATION

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP:

Tsinan reported (July 28) that the Shantung Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, at a meeting to map plans for the year, called upon cadres to increase their understanding of the USSR, implement the adoption of Soviet techniques, and influence the masses to emulate the USSR. Wuhsi announced (July 31) that Stalin, Vyshinsky, and the Soviet Army Minister had sent congratulatory messages on Chinese Army Day.

2. (1c) RUSSIAN SUPERIORITY:

Tsinan (July 28) quoted from a letter written from Tbilisi by Li Hung-ping, member of a delegation to the USSR, saying Li had seen "Stalin in good health," was honored to visit Lenin's tomb, and was awed at the exposition of farm machinery in Stalin's home town. He was surprised that Russians were able to "eat white bread, fruit, and other such good food," and that "every home has electricity and a radio," and concluded by pointing out that, in accepting the USSR as a model and emulating her, Chinese "can enjoy the same kind of happy life." Peking announced (July 30) that two Chinese farmers had returned home after visiting Soviet collective farm and other advanced enterprises.

Peking announced (July 28) that Soviet athletes continued to be victorious in the Olympics, and added (July 30) that because of injuries to one player the Soviet basketball team lost to the Americans, but that French, British, and Finnish Olympics officials had resigned in protest against unfair officiating by Americans in the weight-lifting contests.

3. (2a) WAR BURDENS:

Peking reported in numeral code (July 28) that Central and South China issued 60 billion yuan in relief to Armymen's dependents last year; 38 hsien in Honan adopted fixed measures for working farms of Army dependents; 833 preferential treatment teams were organized in Liyang Hsien, Kiangsi; 29, 697 Army dependents were given Government jobs; and 21,217 children of Armymen were given free schooling. Dependents had written to soldiers in Korea to tell them of these things and "urge them to deal strong blows at the American aggressors."

Chinchow reported (July 28) that in Kaiyuan Hsien, Liaosi, a cooperative for Armymen's dependents had been organized. Hangchow said (Aug. 3) that excellent results in the preferential treatment program had been obtained in Chekiang, but a check was being made in rural areas. Hofei stated (July 28) that an inspection of the preferential treatment program was being made in Fengyang Hsien, Anhwei.

Wuhsi announced (July 28) that an inspection of the preferential treatment program was under way in southern Kiangsu. Sian stated (Aug. 3) that the masses were called upon to implement preferential treatment by speakers at a memorial service for railwaymen killed at the Korean front. Chungking said (July 28) that corrective measures were being taken against western Szechwan cadres for not satisfactorily carrying out preferential treatment assignments.

Peking announced (July 31) that the Central Government Administration Council had issued a directive on establishment of schools for disabled veterans. Peking reported in numeral code (July 29) that the 7th International Medical Corps of the Chinese Red Cross left Korea for China after turning over all supplies and equipment to the Korean Army Hospital and other units. Hangchow said (Aug. 1) that 28 members of the Chekiang Medical Corps returned home July 30 after service at the Korean front.

4. (2a) WAR PROPAGANDA:

Peking numeral code (July 31) announced that a recent book of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was "the Advancement of the Great Chinese Red Army." Peking (Aug. 1) quoted Hsiao Hua, Vice Political Commissar of the People's Liberation Army, as saying the Army had acquired a high degree of political consciousness and was being quickly modernized. In Korean fighting the Americans had been driven back to the 38th Parallel, and the Chinese had consolidated their position. While the Americans dragged out the truce talks in order to make the international situation more tense and remilitarize Japan and Germany, the Chinese had wiped out 325,479 of their men, damaged or destroyed 5,922 planes, and used 975,000 tons of their supplies monthly. America had admitted that the war had cost 15 billion dollars, but actually it had cost 20 billions, and if it continued the U.S. Government would meet with rising opposition at home.

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Peking (July 29) quoted TASS as saying the Americans were screening prisoners at Kōje to send them to the Marshall Islands for experimentation with new weapons.

Peking (Aug. 4) said that the North Korean delegate at Toronto had revealed the inhuman activities of American troops in Korea, including the killing of prisoners and the use of bacteriological warfare.

Peking asserted (July 28) that the remilitarization policy of the Yoshida Government in obedience to U.S. demands was encountering increasing difficulties, and announced (July 31) that the Japanese Government had been "forced to sign" an agreement July 26 permitting American troops to use Japanese bases.

5. (2d) PRODUCTION WEAKNESSES:

Tsinan announced (July 28) that in the Chengya cotton mill one-tenth of the workers were sick as a result of poor sanitary conditions. Shanghai reported (July 28) that the East China Department of Industry had organized four inspection teams to check on safety and sanitation in factories. Shanghai also noted (July 29) that the East China patriotic pacts in the coal mines emphasized the safety factor, and pointed out that some mines were not equipped for fulfilling large quotas. Wuhsi announced (July 29) that the Chengchiang Power Co. was cleaning its boilers and generators and repairing equipment.

6. (3a) COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INDICATIONS:

Dairen asserted (July 30) that the local people's militia had done good work in protecting the coastal areas, highways, railways, and construction projects, maintaining law and order, and "strengthening the people's dictatorship." According to Hangchow (July 29), local military police arrested a large number of counterrevolutionaries July 28, including Shao Shu-cheng and Ah Chen, who killed eight rural guards, raped many women, and infiltrated local Peace Preservation Committees to carry on counterrevolutionary activities; Yang I-ping and Yang Wei-i, who infiltrated the Party and Government and killed 20 Party workers; Lu Kuang-pei, who raped 100 women and penetrated into the Farmers Association; and Yu P'in-chung, who infiltrated his daughter into secret Party organizations, and enrolled 500 in the I Kuan Tao.

Wuhan claimed (July 30) that the Central and South China militia had annihilated more than 100,000 bandits 9,832 campaigns in cooperation with regular troops units. Kunming stated (July 29) that a public security exhibition would be shown in Kunming Aug. 6, illustrating the crimes of American-Chiang agents and exposing counterrevolutionaries. Chungking reported (Aug. 1) that lawless landlords were being rounded up in Chishui, Chengan, Tsunyi, and Chining Hsien, Szechwan, where houses had been burned, poison scattered, and a mutual-aid team leader murdered.

Peking announced in numeral code (July 28) that trouble encountered in enforcement of the marriage law had led to adoption of a new system of reports. Since last spring, 56 suicides had been reported in Pingyuan, and 116 murders and 56 atrocity cases in 8 hsien of Szechwan, all traced to violations of the marriage law. Chungking reported (July 31) that in Chachua Hsien, Szechwan, seven persons accused of forcing women to commit suicide had been given a public trial and sentenced to prison terms up to 15 years. Chungking added (Aug. 1) that the Yunnan Government had ordered propagandists to intensify their activities in connection with the marriage law, and cadres "to refrain from making dictatorial decisions."

7. (3b) RESISTANCE TO COMMUNIST DOGMA:

Hangchow complained (July 28) that the number of youths who took the high school entrance examinations in Chekiang was below expectations, and cadres must increase immediately the supply of candidates. Chungking announced (July 31) that airmail delivery of Peking newspapers to Chungking, Kunming, and Chengtu would start Aug. 1, with agents sent to the localities to push local subscriptions.

8. (3c) MOVES TOWARD REGIMENTATION:

Peking in numeral code (Aug. 3) announced new regulations to implement the Government's "total employment policy." Private businesses were forbidden to discharge employees for any reason, irrespective of the financial difficulties facing the enterprises, without permission of legal authorities and labor unions; State enterprises were ordered to accept unemployed intellectuals who were "backward in their thinking, putting them to the best use possible after indoctrination; and all other unemployed, including surplus farm labor, were to be assigned to national construction jobs.

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Chinchow announced (July 28) that Liaosi high school teachers had been ordered to "accept the outlook of the working class" and "wipe out remnant feudalistic, bourgeoisie, and fascist thoughts." Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 2) that 410 "high caliber" grade school teachers had been selected for intensive training in Fukien University to overcome the shortage of high school teachers there. Shanghai announced (July 28), with enrollment of the second indoctrination class at the local workers political institute, that from the first class of 1,700 the Party had enrolled 300 members.

9. (3c) CHINESE CAPITALIST:

Wuhsi announced (July 29) that Government officials had allocated 30 million yuan for funeral expenses of Jung Te-sheng, famous industrial promoter of Shanghai who died July 29, and added (July 30) that the Central Government Administration Council had sent a message of condolences to the Administration Council of southern Kiangsu. Jung was said to have refused Kuomintang demands that he remove his wealth to Hong Kong, and chose instead to aid in developing New China.

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